Brighton Institution

FOR

THE INSTRUCTION

OF

DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN

OF

THE COUNTIES

OF

Sussex, Hampshire, and Rent,

EASTERN ROAD.

SEVENTH REPORT,

For 1848.

BRIGHTON:
PRINTED BY RICHARD SICKELMORE, 45, HIGH STREET.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE INSTITUTION.

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* The Institution is open for public inspection, every day, from Eleven till One and from Three till Five o'Clock; except on Sundays, and the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer, R. C. GLYN, Esq. 22, Brunswick Square, and by Messrs. Hall, West, and Co., Brighton; and at the several Banks of Lewes, Hastings, Chichester, Winchester, and Southampton.

PATRONS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of CHICHESTER The Right Hon, the Earl of CHICHESTER The Right Hon, Lord HENRY CHOLMONDELEY

PATRONESSES.

The Countess of CHICHESTER
Lady SARAH MAITLAND Hon. Mrs. CHILDERS
Hon. Mrs. ANDERSON Lady BLOMEFIELD

PRESIDENT,

The Rev. H. M. WAGNER

VICE-PRESIDENT,

Sir T. W. BLOMEFIELD, Bart.

COMMITTEE,

The Rev. J. S. M. ANDERSON Toe Rev. J. ALLEN The Rev. R. S. SMITH The Rev. J. VAUGHAN The Rev. C. D. MAITLAND The Rev. S. R. DRUMMOND W. A. SOAMES, Esq. A. MACKENZIE, Esq.

Miss BLACK
Miss CAHILL
Miss CAHILL
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Miss GILBERT
Miss GILBERT
Miss HOLME
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Mrs MAITLAND

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R. S. CAHILL, Esq.
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CHARLES ROGERS, Esq.
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Miss MOHUN
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Miss SIMSON
Miss WAGNER
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R. C. GLYN, Esq.

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Dr. KEBBELL

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AUDITORS,

W. A. SOAMES, Esq.

Rev. J. ALLEN.

MASTER, -Mr. SLEIGHT

MATRON, -Mrs. SLEIGHT

SUB-MATRON:-Mrs. BAKER.

COLLECTOR, -Mrs HAMLET.

REPORT.

In presenting their Seventh Annual Report, the Managing Committee desire to express their thankfulness for the liberal support which they have received, in answer to their appeal to public sympathy, and which has enabled them, in little more than a year from the commencement of their undertaking, to remove the Deaf and Dumb Children from their confined premises in Egremont Place, to a capacious building, eligibly situated, with double play-ground and all requisite conveniences for health and comfort.

The ceremony of opening the new Asylum, and dedicating it to the humane and Christian object which was contemplated in its erection, took place on the 27th of June last, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and numerous friends and supporters of the Institution.

Twenty-eight afflicted Children are boarded in the House, the internal management of which is most creditable to the Master and Matron, as well as to the Visiting Ladies, who superintend the domestic arrangements. A class of Deaf and Dumb Adults, who reside in Brighton, attend at the Asylum on Sundays, for religious instruction.

In the autumn of last year, Meetings were held at Southampton, Fareham, and Winchester, where a lively interest was excited, through the efforts of many local friends, and the Children were entertained with kind hospitality at these places; as also at Lewes and Chichester branch associations have been formed, for receiving contributions to the support of the Institution; the benefits whereof are apparent, in the intellectual and religious training which these otherwise helpless Children receive from their talented and indefatigable Master, Mr. Sleight.

The Committee hope that the benevolence of the public will not long allow the operations of the charity to be impeded by the balance still due to the builder, the interest of which is a heavy drain upon heir receipts. Donations for this object are earnestly solicited, to enable them speedily to close that part of their Treasurer's Account.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Cost of Freehold and Building	£2350	0	0
Donations		14	11
and Hove	305	5	1
Paid		0	0
cent. interest	1000	0	0
	£2350	0	0

The Committee desire to state that in the new building arrangements are made for the reception of Children of the higher classes, as parlour boarders, where they will have every advantage of a superior education, apart from the Children of the poor. Particulars and terms may be known on application to Mr. Sleight, Master of the Institution.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND.

— Abbott, Esq		£2 2	0
Miss Allen		1 0	0
By Miss Anderson		2 13	0
G. Arbuthnot, Esq.		2 2	0
T. Atkinson, Esq		10 0	0
Lady M. Barber		1 0	0
Rev. T. K. Barber		1 0	0
Robert Bevan, Esq.		20 0	0
C. Bevan, Esq		5 0	0
H. T. Bingley Esq.		1 1	0
Sir T. Blomefield, Bart.		25 - 0	0
J. R. Bovell, Esq		1 0	0
Marquis of Bristol		50 0	0
Lady Brodie		5 0	0
M. Burchell, Esq		1 0	0
By A. M. Buxton		0 17	0
Mrs Barclay		1 0	0
F. Barchard, Esq		10 0	0
R. Cahill, Esq		5 0	0
By Miss Cahill		5 0	0
W. J. Campion, Esq.		15 0	0
Lord Bishop of Chichester		20 0	0
Earl of Chichester		10 0	0
Lady Clanmorris		1 0	0
Mrs Cobham		0 10	0
Miss Cooch		1 0	0
E. Cornford, Esq		5 0	0
Mrs P. Clutterbuck		1 0	0
— Dawes, Esq. (Hastings)		5 0	0
Mrs Deverell		5 0	0
Miss Dickson	• •	0 10	0
Rev. J. R. Drake		2 2	0
By Mrs F. Elwes		$\tilde{1}$ $\tilde{0}$	Õ
Miss Erskine		$\hat{5}$ $\hat{0}$	ő
Lady Fielding		10 0	0
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E. Frere, Esq	£1	1	0
Messrs. Freeman and Cornford (Law			
charges)	12	12	9
Friend by T. Hankey, Esq	5	0	0
Ditto, by Miss Wood	1	0	0
Ditto, by Rev. C. D. Maitland	1	0	0
Ditto, by Miss Wood	1	0	0
Miss Fryer	5	0	0
J. Fuller, Esq	10	0	0
Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart	10	0	0
R. C. Glyn, Esq	50	0	0
By Mrs R. C. Glyn	1	Õ	0
Miss A. Glyn	5	Õ	0
Hon. W. L. Gower	5	Õ	Ŏ
Miss F. E. Gower	5	0	0
	5	ŏ	ő
Mrs Garbett	3	0	0
T 1 TT 13	1	0	0
Mica Hander	3	0	0
J. Hoare, Esq	1	1	0
Collected by Miss Hadener	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Collected by Miss Hodgson			
Mr W. Houghton	1	0	0
Rev. J. Hurlock	2	0	0
Mrs Johnson	3	0	0
M. K	0	3	6
Mrs Keane	0	10	0
Rev. W. Kelly	1	0	0
J. Labouchere, Esq	10	10	0
Collected by Ladies' Committee	147	19	0
Miss Lewis	0	10	0
By Miss Lindo	1	0	0
Hon. Lady Maude	1	0	0
By Miss M'Dougall	4	3	0
General M'Innes	3	0	0
By Misses Mohun	111	10	0
Hon. Miss Moncton	1	0	0
M. Moore, Esq	25	0	0
Captain Mortlock	5	0	0
Miss Muspratt	ĭ	1	0
T 57 7 T1	25	0	0
By Miss Norman	1	0	0
Rev. A. E. Obins	î	Õ	0
Mrs Ormerod	ຼີ	ŏ	0
P. I. H.	10	ŏ	Õ
	10	10	0
C. Paine, Esq	10	10	

Miss C. Partington		£5	0 0
Misses Partington		2	0 0
Lady E. Pennant		10	0 0
Miss Perceval		5	0 0
R. Perfect, Esq. M.P.		10	0 0
E. Pryor, Esq		0 1	0 0
C. Rogers, Esq		10	0 0
Miss C. Rogers		0 1	0 0
Miss L. Rogers		0.	5 0
Miss E. Rogers		0	5 0
G. Rust, Esq		5	0 0
J. Rust, Esq		1	0 0
J. Rust, Esq Miss Rust		0 1	0 0
Servants' Institution		1	0 0
Sir H. Shiffner, Bart.		5	5 0
		15	0 0
Miss Sibbon By Mrs Simson		1	9 4
Rev. R. S. Smith		1	0 0
M. Smith, Esq		5	0 0
Misses Smith (Montpelier Hil	Ш)	30	0 0
W. A. Soames, Esq.		10	0 0
D. Sombre, Esq		10	0 0
Miss Sothely		1	0 0
R. Steele, Esq		5	5 0
Mrs Sleight (by Work Sold)		5	0 0
Mr and Mrs T		5	0 0
By Miss T		0	7 0
J. F. Thomas, Esq		5	0 0
Miss Thornton		10	0 0
By Miss Thornton		8 1	4 6
E. Tilbury, Esq		5	0 0
Hon. C. H. Tracey		21	0 0
Mr H. Tuppen		1	0 0
Mr Underwood		0	5 0
Mrs C. Wake		25	0 0
By Mr and Mrs Wake		2	15 0
Sir G. Westphal, C.B.		15	0 0
J. C. Williams, Esq.		1	0 0
Miss Willis		0 1	0 0
Miss Wilson		1	0 0
By Mrs Worthington		5	0 0
Colonel Wyndham	• •	25	0 0

CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS IN BRIGHTON AND HOVE.

St. George's Church	 ••		£60 0 10
Christ-Church	 		52 6 9
St. Margaret's Chapel	 	• •	34 18 0
St. Peter's Church	 		29 10 0
St. James's Chapel	 		27 10 11
Chapel Royal	 		24 1 4
St. Nicholas' Church	 		18 6 8
All Souls' Church	 		7 17 10
St. John's Church	 		6 18 2
Hove Church	 		22 14 0
St. Andrew's Chapel	 		21 0 7
	 ••	• •	

The Treasurer in account with the Deaf and Dumb Institution, from 1st of April, to 31st of December, 1848.

12m	14	£458 14 113	t b					1112	£453 14 111	ځځ	DAMES.	W. A. SOAMES	2000 100 III
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			fatron,	n & Sub-1	Salaries of Master, Matron & Sub-Matron,	s of Mast	Salaries	0	0 11	:	:	ork Sold	Children's Work Sold
0	11	_	:	:	:	Water Rate	Water	0	. 113 10	:	:	s Board	For Children's Board
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7	#	167	:	:	:	:	&c.	0	105 10	:	:	:	Subscriptions
			Wood,	of Coals,	7½ Housekeeping, inclusive of Coals, Wood,	ceeping,	Housek	72	81 8	:	1848	lst March,	Balance on 31st March, 1848
d.	Š	ಚಿ		ITURE.	EXPENDITURE.			ď.	s to		RECEIPTS.	RECI	

CHILDREN IN THE INSTITUTION,

January, 1849.

Beachy Head, Sus-Edburton, Sussex Susan Merry Beachy Head, Sussex Sarah Parsons Eliza Parsons - - Edburton, Sussex
Oliver Fenning - - Gosbeck, Suffolk
Harriet Chalcraft - Petworth, Sussex
Charles Lecorgne - - Dinau, France
Alice Elllis - - - Alfriston, Sussex
Frederick Wright - - Southwold, Suffolk Emma Peachey - - Hurst, Sussex
Mary Ellis - - - Alfriston, Sussex
Samuel Hammond - Lewes, Sussex William Sadler -- London Harriet Longhurst - Dorking, Surrey
Mary Austin - - Aylesford, Kent
Dorking, Surrey Alfred Coppard -- Worthing, Sussex Edwin Yeates -Bognor, Sussex Naomi Baker - - Horsted Keynes, Sussex Chichester, Sussex John Moore -- Betchworth, Surrey - Great Marlow, Bucks Elizabeth Wicks -Emma James -- Brighton, Sussex James Reeves Thomas Toller - - London
Thomas Ellis - - Alfriston, Sussex
Henry Elphic - - West Grinstead, Sussex
Margaret Homewood - Uckfield, Sussex Caroline Shrivell - Brighton

CHILDREN REMOVED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Amelia Realff - - - Deficient in intellect
Mary Ann Ellis - - Removed by her Parents
John William Lashford - Died at home of Consumption

13

RULES.

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- 1.—That the object of this Institution be the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.
- 2.—That the Institution be a school of religious and general education, and be under the management of a joint Committee, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen, to be chosen annually from the body of Subscribers, with a power to fill up vacancies, of whom three shall form a quorum, the Secretaries and Treasurers being ex-officio members of it: the Ladies to constitute a Sub-Committee for the management of the domestic concerns of the Institution.
- 3.—That the Institution be supported by Annual Subscriptions, by Donations, and by payments on behalf of the Children.
- 4.—That there be a Patron, Vice-Patron, Patroness, and Vice-Patronesses, and that all Subscribers of One Pound and upwards, and Donors of Ten Pounds and upwards, be Members of the Institution.
- 5.—That the Officers of the Institution be a Secretary or Secretaries, a Treasurer or Treasurers, a Physician and Surgeon, and two Auditors, to be chosen at the Annual Meeting; and that the election of the Master, Matron, and Assistants, be vested in the Committee.
- 6.—That all questions before a Committee or a General Meeting be decided by a majority of votes;

and in case of equality, that the Chairman have a second vote.

- 7.—That no child be admitted into the Institution before six nor after twelve years of age; and that no Child be permitted to remain there, at the expence of the charity, after sixteen years of age, nor more than seven years from its first admission, excepting (in both instances) in extreme cases, at the discretion of the Committee, and then not to remain in the Institution after the age of nineteen.
- 8.—That a sum, to be regulated by the Committee, be paid in advance, quarterly, for the maintenance of each Child, and that defaulters be dismissed at the discretion of the Committee; and that three months' notice be required before the removal of a Child.
- 9.—That before any Child be entered as a Candidate, a list of questions (which may be obtained of the Secretary, or at the Institution) be filled up, signed as directed, and returned to the Secretary, at least one month before the day of election; and in case such child appear to the Committee to be eligible, its name, age, residence, &c. to be placed on the list of Candidates for admission.
- 10.—That every Subscriber of One Pound and upwards, and every Donor of Ten Pounds and upwards, be entitled to recommend Children for admission to the Institution; the cases so recommended, to be submitted to the consideration of the Committee at their Monthly Meeting; and the Children, if approved by them, to be admitted (except in very peculiar cases,) according to priority of application.
- 11.—That after the election, a form of engagement be sent to the friends of the successful candidate, to be filled up and signed by the Parish Officers, or two responsible Housekeepers, requiring that the sum

fixed by the Committee for the Child's board, be regularly paid; and that the child be provided with sufficient and proper clothing, according to the list furnished; and that in case of sickness, death, deficiency of intellect, or improper conduct, such Child to be removed from the Institution.

- 12.—That a general meeting be held annually, to pass the Auditors' Accounts, to receive the Report for the year, to appoint Officers and the Committee for the year ensuing; and that Public Examinations of the Children, be held at such times and places as the Committee shall consider advisable.
- 13.—That a vacation of six weeks during the summer be allowed; the exact time thereof to be fixed by the Committee. No Children to be permitted to remain at the Institution during the vacation, excepting under peculiar circumstances.
- 14.—That as soon as possible after the Annual Meeting, the report be printed and distributed, at the discretion of the Committee.
- 15.—That the Committee be empowered to call General Meetings of the Members, for special purposes, eight days' notice being given of such General Meeting, and of its object.
- 16.—That all Subscriptions be duc in advance, on the first of January in each year.
- 17.—That no fundamental alterations in the Rules of the Institution shall be adopted, except at an Annual or Special General Meeting.

LIFE SUBSCRIBERS.

Anderson, by the Rev	. J. S. M		1841	£10	0	0
Devercll, Mrs			1841	10	0	0
Elliott, Miss E.			1841	10	0	0
Elliott, Rev. H. V. (0	ffertory)		1841	10	0	0
Elliott, Miss	••		1841	10	0	0
Wake, Miss			1841	20	0	0
Wyndham, Colonel			1841	25	0	0
Marshall, General			1842	10	0	0
			1842	20	0	0
Atkinson, Thomas, E	sq.	••	1843	10	10	0
Dawes, J. Esq.			1844	10	0	0
Labouchere, John, E	sq.		1844	10	0	0
Foster, Mrs Mary	••		1845	10	0	0
Hurlock, Rev. Joseph	h, A.M.,	M.D.	1846	10	10	0
Gurney, S. Esq.	••		1846	10	10	0
Mauley, Miss			1847	20	0	0
Smith, Miss			1848	10	0	0
Rous, Rev. G.			1848	3 10	0	0
Deacon, C. C. Esq.			1848	3 10) () (
Beyan, R. C. L. Es			1848	3 10) () (
Беүш, п. О. п. ы	7.					

DONATIONS

AND

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1848.

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				£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
GLOUCESTER, I	I.R.H. th	ie Duche	ss of	5	0	0			
Abington, Miss							0	10	0
Aldersey, S., Esq.							0	10	0
Aldersey, Mrs							0	5	0
Allen, Dr.							0	10	6
Allen, Rev. J.							0	10	0
Anderson, Rev. J.							1	0	0
Arbuthnot, G., Es				1	0	0			
Arden, Hon. Miss							1	1	0
11 11							2	0	0
Atkins, —, Esq.				1	0	0			Ť
D.1 30							1	1	0
D 44 35							$\bar{0}$	10	6
Barbut, Rev. S.				2	0	0			Ŭ
Barrett, Rev. R.							0	10	0
Barchard, F., Esq							ĭ	1	0
Bass, Mrs							_	10	0
Battcock, Mrs							0	5	0
Bellamy, —, Esq.				0	10	0	Ť		Ŭ
D. L. M.							0	10	0
Bevan, R., Esq.							ĭ	ĩ	ő
Bethell, J., Esq.							1	î	0
Berry, Rev. W. I	I.						_		
Binan, J., Esq.	••						1	1	0
Bird, R., Esq.							î	î	ő
Blair, Dr.							ō	10	ő

		\mathcal{L}	on.		Ann. Sub.
		£	8.	d_{*-}	\pounds s. d.
Blake, Colonel		1	0	0	
Blaker, H., Esq					1 1 0
Black, Miss					1 0 0
Blundell, Miss F.					0 10 0
Bodley, Mrs		0	10	0	
Baldey and Son, Messrs					0 10 0
Borrer, J. H., Esq.					1 1 0
Bradley, Rev. E					0 10 0
Brereton, Miss C.					1 1 0
Brown, Miss					0 5 0
Broughton, Mrs					1 0 0
Burnell, Mrs					1 0 0
Butler, T., Esq					$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Cahill, R. S., Esq					
Cahill, Miss	• •				
Catt, Mrs W	• •				$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$
Catt, H., Esq	• •				0 2 6
Catt, Mrs · · · · ·					1 1 0
Cattley, Mrs J	• •				1 0 0
Causton, Miss	• •				1 0 0
Carpenter, C., Esq	• •				1 1 0
Campion, Mrs	• •				0 10 0
Chandler, Miss C					0 10 0
Charrington, Miss	• •				1 0 0
Chichester, Earl of	• •				1 0 0
Chichester, Countess of	7.040				1 1 0
Chichester, the Lord Bishop of,	1846				1 1 0
	1847	_	0	0	1 1 0
66 66	1848	5	U	U	1 1 0
Cholmondeley, Lord II	• •				1 0 0
Cholmondeley, Miss	• •				1 1 0
Clarke, Somers, Esq	• •	Λ	5	0	1 1 0
Clapham, Mrs · · ·	• •	0	J	U	1 1 0
Clay, T., Esq. · · ·	• •				1 1 0
Clay, II., Esq. · · · ·	• •				1 0 0
Close, Miss · · ·	• •				0 10 0
Collicott, Mrs · · · ·	• •	0	8	0	0 10 0
Colclough, Miss A	10477	0	5	U	1 1 0
Comper, Mrs · · · ·	1847	0	ဂ္	0	1 1 0
	1848	2	~	U	1 0 0
Cornford, E., Esq	• •				$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Connop, Miss	• •				$\tilde{1}$ $\tilde{0}$ 0
Cotterill, Rev. H	• •				1 1 0
Courthope, Rev. W	••				

		Don.		Ann	. Su	b_*
		£ s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Courthope, Mrs				1	1	0
Cresswell, Miss				0	10	0
Coppard, Mr				0	2	6
Cubitt, G., Esq.				1	0	0
Cumming, Mrs				1	0	0
Cumming, Miss				0	10	0
Cumming, Miss M. A.				0	10	0
Cumming, Miss M.				1	0	0
Curteis, J., Esq.		 5 5	0			
Dampier, Rev. R.				1	0	0
Daniels, Mr				1	1	0
Darling, Sir R				1	1	0
Davis, Mrs				0	5	0
Davis, Mrs		 0 5	0			
Davis, Mrs				1	0	0
Davis, Mrs J		 1 0	0			
Davidson, Miss		 0 10	0			
Dendy, A. R., Esq.				0	10	6
Derby, C., Esq.				1	0	0
Derby, —, Esq.				0	10	0
Deverell, Mrs				2	2	0
Dingwall, Mrs				0	5	0
Dillon, Mrs R				0	10	0
Domville, the Misses	***			2	2	0
Drake, Mr John		 0 5	0			
Dumbrell, Mr C.				0	10	0
Drummond, Rev. S. R.				1	1	0
Du Pre, Rev. W. M.				1	0	0
Dyre, G., Esq.				1	0	0
Eedle, Rev. E.		 1 0	0			
Ede, Miss		 5 0	0			
Ellis, Mr				0	2	6
Elwes, J. M., Esq.		 5 0	0			
Elwes, Rev. F				0	10	6
Elwes, Mrs				0	10	. 0
E. M				0	10	0
Evans, II., Esq.		 1 0	0			
Evans, Miss		 0 10	0			
Evans, E., Esq.				0	10	6
Evans, Miss				0	10	6
Fauleoner, Mrs Λ.				1	1	0
Field, G., Esq				1	1	0
Folthorp, Mr				1	1	0
Ford, Mrs	• •			2	0	0

			i	Don.		Ann. Su	b_*
			£	8.	d.	£ 8.	d.
Ford, Mrs G						0 10	0
Fox, —, Esq			0	10	0		
Fox, Mrs			0	10	0		
Freeman, Mrs						1 0	0
Freeman, Miss						0 5	0
Friend, Á			0	5	0		
Friend, A			0	2	6		
Friend, A			1	0	0		
Friend, A						0 10	0
Fuller, Mrs			0	2	6		
Furner, Miss						0 10	0
Gadley, Mrs			0	2	в		
Garbett, Mrs						1 1	0
Gardiner, Captain						1 0	0
Gardiner, Mrs						0 5	0
Garrett, Mrs						1 1	0
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Gathouse, Miss M.	••					0 10	0
Giraud, Mrs	••	• • •				2 0	0
Glyn, R. C., Esq.	Rort		0	10	0		
Glyn, Rev. Sir George	e, Dart.	• •	Ŭ	10	Ŭ	1 0	0
Glyn, Miss	••	• •				1 0	0
Glyn, Miss A.	• •	••				îii	Õ
Gordon, Sir Orford	••	• •				î î	Õ
Gore, Miss	••	• •				îî	0
Goldsmid, J. B., Esq.	••	• •				0 10	ő
Griffith and Co.	••	• •	1	0	0	0 10	Ŭ
Gregson, S. J., Esq.	• •	• •	0		ő		
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Winter, T. B., Esq.				1	0	0
Winkworth, Mrs				0	5	0
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Young, J. G., Esq.				0	5	0
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Should any error or omission be discovered in the foregoing List of Subscriptions and Donations, the Committee respectfully request that notice of such error may be sent to the Institution, in order that it may be rectified.

RULES

RESPECTING THE

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

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Every child admitted shall be Deaf and Dumb; shall not be deficient in intellect; not subject to fits; not labouring under any infectious disorder; and shall have been vaccinated, or have had the small pox.

No child to be admitted before six, nor after twelve years of age; and, previously to being entered on the list of candidates, the accompanying list of questions must be answered, signed as directed, and returned to the Secretary, to be laid before the Committee. Should the child be considered a proper object, its name will then be entered on the list of approved applicants, to be admitted in due course.

When a candidate is elected, an engagement must be entered into by two responsible housekeepers, or the parish officers, to pay the sum required by the Committee; to provide proper clothes for the child, and in case of sickness, death, or being found ineligible, to remove such Child from the Institution.

The Committee consider that children of eleven years of age and under, should remain in the Institution at least five years.

A payment, for each child, of not less than three shillings per week, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Applications on behalf of children, should be made before they are six years of age.

APPENDIX.

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Opening of the New Asylum,

June 27, 1848.

From the Brighton Gazette.

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The BISHOP opened the proceedings with prayer, and then proceeded to state that the building had been erected for the purpose of alleviating one of the greatest evils to which flesh is There were, indeed, some who thought that blindness was worse than deafness. It was true that when the eye was dark, knowledge, according to the words of the poet, was by one entrance quite shut out, the fair face of nature was a blank, and all external objects were thus, in a very great degree, prevented from conveying gratification or pleasure by their outward forms; but if, after considering this state of things for a short time, we turned to a consideration of the deaf and dumb, he thought we should agree that, much as every one who witnessed the privation of sight in another had reason to thank God that he was not in God's providence afflicted with a similar visitation, the loss of the power of hearing was an infinitely greater calamity, particularly if the affliction had existed from birth. While the power of hearing remained, there was a channel of communication with the object to be instructed; if we could convey knowledge to the mind of the blind by no external object and by no external teaching, yet there was the medium of language; but the deaf and dumb were excluded from that most fertile channel of communication. We spoke to each other; but it was of no use to speak in the words of ordinary language to the deaf, who could not hear the sound of the voice. It was necessary, with much labour and much ingenuity, to establish with the deaf some other medium of communication until he could be taught that same language, either in writing or printing, which we used among ourselves for conveying our thoughts to a distance or recording them for

those that were to come after. Was there not, then, a very great difference between the situation of the blind and the situation of the deaf? With the deaf there was an alphabet to be begun. We must establish with the deaf a medium of communication through a language which was peculiar to them, a language of signs, before we could teach them the truths we wished to convey. Perhaps he should render still more apparent what he meant, if he directed attention to another and still more dreadful instance of privation. It sometimes happened that it pleased the Almighty that there should be beings of our race born into the world, deprived not merely of the power of hearing, and consequently of the power of speech, but of the power of sight likewise. There then remained only the three senses of touch, and taste, and smell, through which they could convey anything intellectual to the mind of that child. And till this was done, or until it was commenced, that child was nearly in that state of blankness, of deprivation of definite ideas, with which we come into the world. Though there were within the reasoning power and the soul, yet until a certain time, until the constant daily events of domestic life gradually developed the powers of the intellect, the child appeared but a creature of flesh. And such was the condition of the poor deaf and dumb child, unless some of those who were endowed with the faculty of which he was deprived came to his rescue, and employed themselves in opening the mind of that child, teaching him to know God and to understand the precepts of the moral law, and gradually instructing him in the faith of that salvation which Jesus Christ came on earth to make known to us, and to found and establish with his blood. There could not, then, be an occasion more interesting to the true-hearted Christian than that on which they were now assembled—for the purpose of assisting and encouraging each other, under God's blessing, in so beautiful a work of charity as the endeavour to draw out the intellect which remained within the body of the deaf and dumb, and above all to address to him the living truths of revelation, remembering that he, like ourselves, was destined hereafter to an immortality either of blessedness or of woc. The manner in which this was done, and the result of it, would be exhibited by some of the pupils who would be brought forward to show that they could read; and not only so, but how the tongue which had not the guidance of the ear was enabled by outward signs to make use of voice. He was just told that in this Institution they had not begun to train the pupils to speak; but those present would see, in the power of the pupils to read and write, enough to assure them that the

most valuable of all instruction was conveyed to these poor children. He trusted, then, that no one present would say, "Blessed be God, I have all the faculties of my mind, and all the senses of my body, in that perfection in which they are enjoyed by the generality of our race. What is it, then, to me that here and there is a blind person or a deaf and dumb person? Let them be eared for by those on whom, or on whose families, God has laid that affliction." Such was not the lesson we learned from the Gospel. If we were in a humble and poor eondition, and if, in addition to our privations and the labour which was exacted from us in that state, it had pleased God to subject us also to the calamity of having in our children and relatives instances of these further privations, we should think that those around us were hard-hearted indeed who refused to sympathise with our sorrows, and refused to exert themselves in some degree to assist and relieve from that additional ealamity. Christianity would not have proved itself to be what it was, if it had not led Christian communities into the establishment of institutions for the relief of those privations. Wonderful was it to consider with what power the words of Jesus Christ had adapted themselves to every succeeding age and to all succeeding occasions. When the disciples of John the Baptist eame to him, the Baptist, finding himself in prison subject to the power of his oppressors, though he had been the herald of him who was to be the Saviour of the World, possibly might have begun to waver in that trying situation, and he might have had some misgiving whether he whom he had pointed out as the Messiah that was to come was indeed he that was to restore Sion and to build again the foundations of the Lord; and it might have been in some wavering moment that he sent his disciples to make the enquiry of Jesus. And what was the answer? "Go, tell John what ye do see and hear: the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them." And wherever Christianity was rightly felt, it could not fail to show forth the fruits to which Christ appealed as witness of his Messiahship and of his divine mission to the world at large. And although we could not say that at our hands the blind received sight or the deaf hearing, yet, unless we could say that at our hands the blind received some of the blessings of sight, and the deaf something which in a degree compensated for the loss of hearing, so that they were no longer shut out from a knowledge of divine truth, it might be said that we professed Christianity, but were not followers of its author. But our land did abound with institutions to alleviate suffering humanity; and they were now met to open a building devoted to those who were deprived of hearing—to give these poor children an education which would enable them to appreciate what was good, and upright, and true, and kind, and to obtain a knowledge of their own sinful state and the nature of those blessed hopes, of which they were with ourselves heirs, if only we put our trust in him without whom all trust was vaiu, if only we strove by his grace to obey his precepts, aud to exhibit some portion of that which without which we were told that no man could see the Lord. This then, he trusted, might be eonsidered a blessed work; and he hoped that their prayers would rise together to the throne of grace for the continuance of those blessings on the work, that it might please His gracious spirit to labour with them, that by his influeuce on the hearts of these poor children they might indeed be taught truths that would be more blessed to them than sight or hearing, which would make them heirs of immortality, and crown them with bliss in the life which was to endure for

Mr. Sleight (Master of the Asylum) then commenced an explanation of the process by which the deaf and dumb were instructed. When brought to him, the children were without language to express their thoughts and feelings. Taugible objects were compared with their names written on a board, and the child's attention called to the two, so that very shortly the written word recalled the idea of the thing named. Nouns were also learned, by means of signs with the fingers and hands and the written name. Abstract words were more difficult of comprehension; but the pupils proceeded from one part of speech to another, till at length they were able to master entire sentences.

Of all these operations the pupils gave instauces. A variety of words were written from tangible objects: a "sponge," a "duster," a piece of "ehalk," a "table," a "hand," &c., being pointed out, the corresponding words were immediately produced. The pupils were also exercised in the formation of plurals. "Lady," "day," "mouse," &c., were written on the board; and the children formed the plurals correctly in every instance. "Beer" was given as an example by one of the audience; and a pupil intimated by a sign that it had no plural.

The Master afterwards wrote a sentence in which several words were wrongly spelt, and the syntax was faulty. The pupils corrected the blunders. Articulation, he observed, could be taught; and he called one of his pupils, who, watching his mouth, uttered several words after him. The process he ex-

plained was exceedingly difficult, and occupied too much time to be ever taught generally. Besides, many of the deaf and dumb, when taught to articulate, did so in tones which were excessively diagreeable to the ear; and when this was the case

it was useless to continue the attempt.

Questions on religious topies were next put by his lordship: -"Who made you?" "Who redeemed you?" "Who sanctified you?" The answers were correct. "From what has Christ redeemed you?" "From sin." "What is the wages of sin?" "Death." "What death does that mean?" One of the pupils replied, "Immortal Death,"

Sums in subtraction and multiplication followed. errors were committed; but the pupils corrected them on the

wrong figures being pointed out.

The BISHOP trusted that the exhibition had been attended from a deeper feeling than that of curiosity. It was one which might well gratify even that feeling, by showing how the deaf could be instructed in the different arts with which those not so afflicted were acquainted-reading, writing, arithmetic, and other things of that kind. Still we must eventually revert to that which was the most important consideration—that these poor children were placed, as it were, by Providence in the hands of the community to which they belonged, in order that that community might do its duty towards them in the way which it was elear that Providence intended. It was no unfruitful subject of contemplation to consider what purpose a class of events in this life was intended to answer; and certainly there was no class of events which was not intended to answer some good end. Take even those which were denominated accidents. A man at one moment is in full strength; the next he has broken a limb. A boy is in full vigour; he goes to bathe, and he is either drowned or resuscitated with much difficulty and by the application of the principles of science. No doubt these things were graciously intended by Providence to lead us to the lesson that life is insecure, that death may come at any moment, that our enjoyments are in the hands of Him who presides over every thing, directing all to some gracious purpose. If there were no accidents, reckless as we now are, what should we be then? We should entirely forget our dependence on Providence. So with the senses. If there were no instances of blindness and deafness, and of that second privation which deafness usually produced—a want of the power of speech-he fcared that, ungrateful as we are now, we should still less reflect on the blessings we now enjoy, and how all that gave to life its social and domestic charms came

from God. These events, then, were in part to give exercise to the great Christian virtue of charity, to bind together all orders of men, to provide an illustration of the need we have of each other's help, and to show how that lesson of our Saviour, given to us through his Apostles, that we bear each other's burdens, might be carried out; how, in short, no community could hang together, much less attain to any degree of morality or religion, except by being brought to a sense that we are brothers by a common descent from one common ancestor—brothers from being washed and redeemed by the blood of the common Saviour—brothers by being heirs of the same imperfections in our present state, and, he hoped, brothers by being hereafter together in the mansions of bliss which the Saviour came into the world to procure for us, teaching us that we should be known to be his disciples, if we loved one another.

The meeting was then dismissed with the usual benediction.





